

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Kitchen Garden.

Every available spot in the garden should be occupied with something, and unnecessary crops must be planted, if a constant supply of vegetables is wanted for market or family use. Oftentimes two crops may be planted on the same ground to advantage, as lettuce between rows of cabbage; the lettuce will be off in time to allow the cabbage all the room needed; or horseradish may be put in among early cabbages, to grow after they are off. If enough manure is supplied for both crops, this is found to be profitable practice.

When pole beans reach the top of the poles, they should be pinched. Bush beans may be planted yet, and produce a good crop. Ground where early beans have been, may be planted with quick-growing crops.

Thin beets already needing it, and plant early sorts for late use.

Transplant cabbages and cauliflowers for late crops, using only the most vigorous plants. There are many spots around every garden where a few cabbages can be grown, and all such places should be occupied. If transplanting must be done during dry weather, the roots should be placed in a thin mud for a few minutes, until they are well coated with it; this requires but little time, and often saves many plants. Hoe established plants as often as possible.

Thin carrots as soon as large enough to handle, and keep the rows clear of weeds until the tops cover the ground and prevent working. Those which throw up a flower-stalk should be pulled out.

Celery need not be planted out before the middle or end of July, and if the plants become well established, then they will grow rapidly when the weather becomes cooler. Market growers always plant on level ground, and not in trenches, as the first is much the easier way. The dwarf or smaller growing kinds are best for family use, but the larger growing sell best in most markets.

Sow a few rows of the early corn this month, so as to have some for late picking. As fast as the early sorts are exhausted the stalks should be cut, and either fed to cattle fresh, or cured for winter fodder.

If pickles are needed, plant cucumbers now in well manured hills four feet apart each way. Where pickles are raised for market, they must be sent in green, as it is impossible to sell those put down in salt to the pickle dealers, each company having its own way of salting, which is kept secret. Save the earliest and finest formed for seed; careful selection of seed for a few years will produce a desirable strain.

Egg plants require a great degree of heat in order to grow rapidly, and if liquid manure is given occasionally, it will be a great help. Place hay or straw around the plants to keep the fruit from contact with the ground.

Sow endive for a late crop of salad now.

Herbs are usually grown on land which has already borne one crop during the season. When a damp day occurs the young plants may be transplanted from the seed-bed to a rich spot prepared for them. Thyme, sweet marjoram, sage, and summer savory are the sorts commonly grown.

Thin out lettuce to five or six inches in the rows, keep clear of weeds, and transplant the thinnings to the same distance.

Set out lettuce plants in a cool, shady spot.

Cultivate the ground for melons as long as it can be done with safety to the plants; afterwards hand-pull the weeds as they appear above the vines. Remove all fruit not likely to ripen.

Onions when sold green in the market are much in demand, and with the tops on, and bring a higher price than when loose and cut short. Keep the late crop free from weeds.

As soon as fruit becomes plenty, the rhubarb plants should have a rest. Keep the flower-stalks cut, and give a dressing of manure.

Keep sweet potatoes free from weeds, and move the vines every week to keep them from rooting.

Thin and weed the late plantings of turnips until the tops cover the ground.

Tip up tomato vines to stakes or trellises to keep the fruit from the ground. Cut out the weak shoots and pinch back strong growing ones. Destroy the large green caterpillar or "worm" as it eats both plant and young fruit.—*Agriculturist*.

We have just been dipping the lambs, says "Walks and Talks on the Farm." We finished shearing last week, and as usual the ticks from the sheared ewes soon got on to the lambs. I only dipped my ewes once last summer. They apparently were so free from ticks that we did not dip them last fall. I suppose this is the reason why we had so many ticks on the young lambs this spring. I took two gallons of soft soap, about six pounds of grease, half a pound of white hellebore, and one quart of crude carbolic acid, and boiled the whole together for half an hour in eight pails (say eighteen gallons) of water, until the grease was all dissolved and thoroughly mixed with the water. To this we added six pails of cold water, or sufficient to reduce the temperature of the dip to about blood-heat. I have a two-inch plank water-trough, ten feet long, two feet wide, and sixteen inches deep, with a partition in the center.

We put the fourteen pails of liquid into the trough, and raised one of the troughs up so as to have the water a few inches above the top of the other, and put blocks under it to hold it in this position. I have used this trough for dipping lambs and sheep for some years, but have always used more liquid, and never before thought of the plan of lifting up one end of the trough. It worked admirably. We had sixty lambs to dip, many of them nearly as large as common Merino sheep. We dipped the largest first. When we got through there was only about five pails of the liquid left, but as the lambs were smaller, there was nearly enough to cover them, and by turning them over in the liquid, every part of the body, except the head, was immersed.

One man caught the lambs, and two dipped them, and I stood by and held the lamb by the nose, so as to be sure that none of the liquid got into his mouth or nostrils. It took a little over one hour to dip the sixty lambs. Every tick seemed to be almost instantly killed. An hour afterward we examined several of the lambs. We found hundreds of dead ticks, but not a single live one. I never had a dip so entirely satisfactory and effective. None of the lambs showed any symptoms of sickness, and the

next morning they were frisking about as happy as before the ewes were sheared.

A Cure for Sooty Chimneys.

F. C. R. says: About fifteen years ago, a dwelling was raised one story higher, and a chimney had also to be raised some feet higher; and as the chimney was built up, it was plastered on the inside with salt mortar, to prevent the adhesion of the soot. The result is that the part plastered with salt mortar is white and clean to this day, while the other part gets filled with soot up to the very line where the salt mortar begins, and has to be cleaned each year, the chimney being in almost constant use. The proportions used were one peck of salt, added with tempering, to three pecks of mortar.

Match Marks.

These can be made of ordinary sand paper cut in circular and octagonal shapes, fastened upon pasteboard and bound with bright colored brims, a ring attached to each and the whole hung near the match-safe for use whenever a match is lighted. The unsightly marks that disfigure many walls, may by this inexpensive and simple arrangement be entirely prevented. There should be one in every room in the house.

Ready-Made Gas Works.

A worthy country parson once preached a laborious sermon on the beneficence of Providence in causing large rivers to flow past important towns. Juvenescence critics professed to see in the fact which the good dominie endeavored to improve, only an evidence that it was the shrewdness of man that was exemplified in selecting the banks of navigable rivers as sites for towns. But we can hardly look upon it either as an interposition of Providence, or as an evidence of the shrewdness of the Lake Shore railroad people, that the latter should have selected as a site for their railway shops a locality where, it seems, they are to be provided with fuel and light from the continuous production of the earth. This can only be ascribed to sheer luck. When the Lake Shore company built their shops in Glenview, in East Cleveland, they doubtless supposed that they had secured a good site for their purpose, but they certainly entertained no hope of having light and fuel furnished free. But Mr. Bartlett, who happened to be digging a cellar there, lately noticed an escape of gas from cracks in the earth, and utilized his discovery by connecting an india-rubber tube between the cracks in the cellar and a burner in the house, when the cellar had been covered by a dwelling, and the result was light and cheerfulness in the house, without expenditure for kerosene or other burning fluids. This led to other experiments, and on the farm of Mr. Parks, not many rods distant from the main house of the railroad company, was found a spot about forty feet square composed of mineral oil, decayed vegetable matter, and the like, underneath which was a stratum of blue clay, full of seams and fissures, which appears to be an inexhaustible reservoir of burning gas. A temporary receiver was made by placing an inverted bottle over one of the cracks. In it a three-eighths of an inch gas pipe was inserted, and upon applying a lighted match to the stream of gas issuing from the pipe, a flame eighteen inches in height appeared, and has continued to burn both day and night. Further tests have convinced those interested that these natural gas works will supply fuel and light sufficient for the demands of the railroad works and the dwellings of the village around them.

A Strange Story.

Louis Walker died at West Liberty, Iowa, after expressing the earnest desire that he should be buried on the farm where he formerly lived, near Bovington, a station on the Winterest branch of the Rock Island railroad, about eighteen miles from Des Moines. The stricken wife, filled with love for him, and with a heart broken with sorrow and grief, sought to fulfill the wishes of her dead husband. She procured a burial case, and started on her errand. She arrived at Bovington, a stranger to everybody. Of the station agent she inquired as to the location of the farm, where her husband was to be buried. The agent inquired who it was that was to be buried, and, on being told, he quickly foresaw a very unpleasant affair. The widow, a prisoner of a man whose daughter, then at home, was the wife of the deceased. The agent, after some consideration, deemed it best to inform the widow of the facts. She received the story with perfect astonishment, and could scarcely believe her late husband guilty of such baseness; but, on being assured it was so, she became indignant, and left the body with citizens to be conveyed to wife No. 1 (whose first knowledge for years of the whereabouts of her husband was his arrival in a burial case) to be disposed of as she saw fit. It has just been discovered that Walker had still another wife in Missouri.

A Real Romance.

A few afternoon ago a lady called at a store in Chicago, and carelessly laid down her pocketbook while examining some goods. Meanwhile another lady picked it up and did not know it until she had reached the street. She then looked back, and not knowing exactly where she had obtained it, left it in the hands of a clerk whom she knew, intrusting him with the responsibility of finding the owner. Shortly afterward the loss was discovered, and the lady openly accused the unfortunate clerk who waited upon her of having taken it, and when he, in his surprise, protested his innocence, she appealed to one of the shop-walkers, and insisted that she had seen the young man snatch it off the counter and slip it into his pocket. In vain he protested. She was inexorable, and only left the store upon the promise that everything possible should be done to recover her lost property. The next morning her husband came down and tackled the unhappy monster of dry goods. Another day's pleasant scene followed, and just as the wretched youth had begun to make up his mind that the fates were determined to make a criminal of him in spite of himself, a lady entered the store with a note from the holder of the lost treasure, which explained all. Something approaching a scene followed, in which everybody was as happy if not happier than one who discovered that property occasionally requires those who recover lost property to make very unpleasant apologies.

Two REASONS.—Here's a boy down here who wants to lick me!" exclaimed a bootblack as he approached a policeman on Griswold street.

"He does, eh? What for?"

"Says I called him names, but I didn't."

"Are you afraid of him?"

"No, not exactly, but I don't want to fight. One reason is I promised my dying mother I wouldn't."

"He says 'cause he's bigger'n I am!"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The Italian Senate has passed a bill for the suppression of brigandage in Sicily and elsewhere. The Khedive of Egypt formally opened a new court of international appeal. Further reports from France place the damage by floods at \$24,000,000 in the cities of Toulouse and Agen alone. Contributions are pouring in from all parts of France, Switzerland and Belgium. The daily record of damages by flood and tornado is enlarged by a storm at Decatur, Ill., which destroyed property to the value of \$150,000. Several bridges were carried off. China has made liberal appropriations for representations at the Philadelphia Centennial. A great typhoon visited Hong Kong May 31. The steamer Poyang was wrecked near Macao, and one hundred and twenty-five lives were lost, one hundred and fifty junks were destroyed and great damage done to property in Canton, Hong Kong and Whampoa. The Chinese authorities declare their determination to exterminate the Formosan savages and to build railroads to the island. John Condon, of Chicago, Ill., drew a revolver at the breakfast table and shot his wife twice, instantly killing her. He then shot himself, inflicting a wound which might prove fatal. On the police attempting to arrest him he fired at them, but without effect. Jealousy was the occasion for the shooting.

A collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad by which fifteen immigrants, both conductors and two other train employees were injured. The internal revenue receipts for one year up to July first amounted to \$156,479,132. The Iowa Republicans nominated Samuel J. Kirkwood for governor. The platform declares that as specie is the only reliable legal tender, a currency convertible with gold should therefore be gradually attained; a revenue tariff adjusted to encourage home industries; that no more public land should be ceded to corporations; that the patent laws be revised to relieve industry from monopolies; a third term should be the President's lot; effectual steps to be taken to suppress the liquor traffic; and the public schools. One week's health report of New York City showed 117 cases of contagious diseases, 27 deaths; Diphtheria, seventy-eight; scarlet fever, fifty-one; smallpox, seventeen; typhoid fever, one. The California Democratic Convention nominated Wm. Irwin for governor. The platform opposes the unconstitutional interference of the federal administration in the domestic affairs of the States, by which one portion of the Union is ground with taxation to keep another portion of the Union in bankruptcy and servitude; denounces the Republican party for corrupt administration, for the course of an inconvertible currency and for the attempt to pass the "Force bill"; opposes the division of the school fund; declares the right and duty of the government to regulate corporations to prevent them being made monopolies; favors equal taxation; and opposes all legislation known as "prohibitory."

The United States steamer Lancaster has reached Port-au-Prince from Rio Janeiro, having on board several cases of yellow fever.

There is no diminution in the frightful mortality from measles and typhoid fever in the Fiji Islands. Medical aid is to be sent from Australia. The peasants of Dava and vicinity in Transylvania, Austria, have revolted against the police and defied a battalion of militia. Many persons have been killed, including two judges. Regular troops have been sent to the scene of the outbreak. The report that the king of Burmah refuses to allow British troops to pass through his territory is officially confirmed. Gen. Cortina has been arrested and placed under guard by Col. Manuel Parra, of the Mexican regular cavalry. Cortina's police have been arrested, disarmed and imprisoned. There is great excitement in Matamoros, and trouble is anticipated. Alexander Ervin, having charge of the family business of Henry G. Morris, of Philadelphia, who recently failed, has been discovered to have embezzled sums amounting to \$1,200,000, and extending over several years. Col. E. B. Carling, quartermaster at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a sword. Financial embarrassment, complicating his official affairs, is assigned as the cause of his suicide. The new postal arrangement with foreign countries went into effect July first. A member of the Baltimore city council was expelled for taking a bribe. He makes the second man expelled from that body for corruption. One hundred Germans, men and women, exiled on account of the new religious laws of Germany, have arrived in this country and were enthusiastically received.

John Hughes was hanged in the jail yard at Norton, N. J., for brutally murdering his wife in January last. In his remarks while upon the scaffold he neither acknowledged or denied the crime, although at the time of his arrest he admitted it. The Philadelphia revenue officers seized the large tobacco warehouses of Henry Mohl & Co., and took Mr. Mohl into custody on a charge of removing snuff from his factory unsealed and in violation of stamps. Paris dispatches place the loss by inundations in the southwestern portion of France at 700,000,000, and the number of lives lost at three thousand. The official figures from the Irish-American rifle match show the Americans won by thirty-nine points instead of thirty-eight. The Swiss national council has voted \$50,000 to defray the expenses of a proper representation of Swiss products and industry at the Philadelphia Centennial. The assembly of Cape Colony has unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of the annexation of sundry independent territories south of Natal, inhabited by one hundred and fifty thousand Caffers. By the burning of the stables of the East Georgia street railroad company, at Auburn, N. Y., eighteen horses perished. Private snuff from the black hills report extensive discovery of gold.

The governor's council of Massachusetts have decided by a vote of five to four against a commutation of the death sentence pronounced against Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer. The subject may be yet reconsidered by the council before the time appointed for the execution; while it is possible that Gov. Gaston may withhold his signature from the death warrant. A frightfully large death and mutilation by accident record was made in the United States on the fourth and fifth of July, the victims being to a great extent children. Although the disaster on the Southern railroad of Long Island was of the most disastrous that has lately taken place, the only wonder is that loss of life was so small. Dense crowds of trainees were running to and from Rockaway, and one of these trains collided, telescoping and turning a scene of pleasure into one of death. In one instant, as it were, and with scarcely a warning, seven persons were instantly killed, six fatally and twenty-two seriously injured. One engineer and fireman saved their lives by boldly leaping from the locomotive while at full speed. Two of the men who were killed met their deaths as they sat by their wives and children, the latter escaping without a scratch. When the collision occurred the two locomotives met, and the engine of the latter, which was running on a track, was tipped over, and the tender of the up train, composed of four cars, was lifted up and

deposited on the top of the smoking car, partly crushing it in.

Prof. Jenney, the government geologist at the Black Hills, reiterates his former opinion that there is not gold enough in the Black Hills to pay for mining. The famous old running horse, Lexington, is dead. Five fishermen were drowned off Nova Scotia by the upsetting of their boat. Two sailors on an American brigantine have been arrested at London for mutiny and wounding the chief officer. The Americans in London held a banquet in the Crystal Palace on the fourth of July. Miss Lizzie Hilding, niece of Prof. John Wier, made a lullaby lullaby of Philadelphia, and when about five hundred feet up the balloon burst, the gas pouring out in such quantities as to cause the lady to fall into the basket in an insensible condition. The parachute arrangement of the balloon saved the wreck from falling with great velocity, and Miss Hilding was badly injured by her fall, when the spectators expected her to be dashed to pieces. Ground was broken at Atlanta, Ga., in the presence of an immense throng for the Atlanta cotton factory. Moore, Moody and Sankey are to undertake revival meetings in Paris. The members of the diplomatic body and Portuguese dignitaries of high rank waited on Mr. Moran, the United States Minister to Portugal, and congratulated him on the anniversary of American independence.

O. G. Griewold, of Port Jervis, N. Y., was shot as he sat by his stepson, Ezra Huntington. They had a fight, in which Huntington, who was intoxicated, was terribly beaten and ejected from the house. A few minutes after he returned and deliberately shot Griewold and then delivered himself up to the authorities. A grand jury impeached in Chicago consists of eight negroes and sixteen white men. Disputes from different parts of Iowa state that the corn crop will be poor. The other crops will be up to the average. Nine persons attempted to cross a swollen river near Greenfield, Ill., in a wagon, but were capsized and six of them drowned. There has been a warm dispute for some time between the citizens of Westerville, O., and a man who opened a saloon there recently—it being the only one in the corporation. Finally some one discharged a load of gunpowder under the building at midnight, doing much damage. The next day the saloon keeper got out warrants for the arrest of all the ministers in the town, as well as other prominent individuals, on the charge of insulting and encouraging an assault upon the saloon. The Catholic church at Binghamton, N. Y., was broken into and robbed of the poor boxes and the sacred vessels from the altar. During an affray between a crowd of negroes and white men, at Vicksburg, Miss., two negroes were killed and another fatally shot. Lizzie Schmidt, seven years of age, was outraged and killed near Fallston, Ill. Joseph Hogan was arrested in East St. Louis on suspicion of committing the crime.

Railways in the United States.

From "Poor's Railway Manual" for 1876-77 we learn that the total number of miles of railroad in operation at the close of 1874 was 72,623, against 70,683 at the close of 1873—an increase of 1,940 miles. This is the smallest number of miles of railroad constructed in one year since 1866. Comparative statements of roads having a total length of 60,273 miles in 1874, and 66,237 in 1873, show the following: Aggregate cost was \$1,221,766,594, against \$1,784,543,034 in 1873; capital stock—\$184,100,997, 486; 1873, \$1,917,638,684; debt, chiefly funded—\$184,822,330,766,108; 1873, \$1,836,901,450; average cost per mile, 1874—\$20,422; 1873, \$27,134; gross earnings—1874, \$529,466,016; 1873, \$526,419,629; working expenses—1874, \$359,895,625; 1873, \$412,993,377; net earnings—1874, \$169,570,391; 1873, \$113,425,252; amount divided—1874, \$67,042,042; 1873, \$67,120,769; average dividend on stock—1874, 3.39 per cent; 1873, 3.45 per cent.

The mileage and average cost and earnings per mile for the different sections of the country were as follows:

	1874.	1873.
Capital invested.....	\$50,214	\$52,344
Stock.....	22,402	22,402
Debt.....	27,812	30,000
Gross receipts.....	7,243	7,243
Working expenses.....	6,474	6,474
Net earnings.....	2,769	2,769
Average dividend.....	3.39	3.45
Per cent. of net earnings to cap.....	6.58	6.58
Average rate of dividend.....	4.50	4.50
Per cent. of net earnings to cap.....	3.29	3.45

The following is a statement of the average results per mile:

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The "Manual" makes the following summary up: The result, on the whole, cannot be considered an unfavorable one. The earnings of the roads were only \$5,353,197, or 1.11 per cent. less than those for 1873. They were \$2,241,368, or ten per cent. greater than those for 1872. They exceeded by \$117,138, the earnings of 1871. These facts show how intimate are the relations which the railroad system sustains to the business of the country, how potent its influence in the development of its resources and the firm foundation on which it rests. Previous to 1874 the annual percentage of increase of earnings for many years exceeded ten per cent. those of the one immediately previous. A similar rate of increase for the past year would have given an aggregate of earnings of about \$585,000,000. Such a result would undoubtedly have been reached but for the condition of our currency. That it was not reached is one of the many proofs of the penalty we pay for delaying the necessary reform.

Dancing Going Out.

Somewhat London seems to have got tired of dancing, a correspondent says. When the Slush was here, no remark he made was more relished than his question to the Prince of Wales while the dance was going on: "Why do you not employ servants to do this for you?" The perspiring prince could hardly explain, but society generally seems inclined to relegate dancing to the corps de ballet. This has been especially the case this season when the most fashionable circles have gone to an extreme from the liberality of the ballet. A lady was recently heard to say, with a sigh: "What with being tied around above and tied around below, I haven't had a good square sit down for three months."

When a large ball is given there is an apology for dancing, a few mincing steps are taken, but presently the company falls to admiring each other's dresses, and it all ends in music and talk. Dancing bids fair to become a "survival," as the antiquarians say.

In a recent investigation of the number of missionaries and converts in Japan the following was the result: Greek church, missionary, 3,000 converts; Roman Catholic, forty missionaries, 20,000 converts; Protestant, seventy missionaries, 200,000 converts.

The Canadian Crops.

The Toronto Globe publishes four columns of special telegrams from all parts of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec as to the condition of this year's crops. The following is a summary of this information: Fall wheat appears in many places to be winter-killed, and the crop will be considerably below the average. The failure appears to be worse in the Lake Erie counties, while the Ontario counties show favorable results. Spring wheat promises nearly or quite an average crop. Oats, barley, and peas will, if the season continues equally favorable, probably be a little above the average. Corn, while giving good promise in some districts, will barely come up to the average yield. Root crops generally are thriving, and the yield will probably be more than usually abundant. The potato crop is assailed by the Colorado beetle, but growers do not seem to anticipate so much mischief from this pest as in recent years. The hay crop has been greatly benefited by the recent rains, but will undoubtedly be short. The fruit crop is, in many instances, reported to be deficient, and peaches will be very scarce.

A Good Puzzle.

Those who are curious as to magic squares will find something to interest them in Parson's "Life of Benjamin Franklin." The great philosopher was very fond of inventions of this sort. Here is the correct answer to the puzzle: "In what manner may the old numbers, from 1 to 49 inclusive, be arranged so that the sum of each row of five figures shall be 125?"

33.....47.....1.....15.....29
45.....9.....13.....27.....31
7.....11.....25.....39.....43
19.....23.....37.....41.....5
21.....35.....49.....3.....17

The American Grocer declares that there is scarcely a single class of goods put up and sold in this country which is not short of the weight or measure claimed for it.

Through all the Ages

of study and investigation which have marked the path of scientific discovery, one especially alluring and tempting to the inquirer and speculator of philosophy, is it what the wizards and witches of olden time, the jugglers of India, necromancers of Turkey and the Orient, and alchemists of civilized Europe have sought, but sought in vain—a vegetable non-poisonous elixir, which, by cleansing the blood, removing from the system all impurities, strengthening the nerves, the muscles, and the brain, and vitalizing every fiber of the system, should bid defiance to the corroding hand of disease. Dr. Walker, of California, discovered an herb, the properties of which, if they do not entirely fulfill all the conditions above mentioned, have at least proved themselves efficacious in this country. This herb, Doctor Walker has made an ingredient in his famous Vinegar Bitters, which can be obtained of any wholesale druggist throughout the country.

Her Pets.

Some days ago a lady of Freehold, N. J., on going out to feed her chickens, was surprised to find that an old hen, which had for two weeks been persistently setting on nothing, had appropriated to herself four kittens, whose mother she kept away with fierce threats of her beak, and over which she was brooding with all the tenderness of a mother. The cat to whom they belonged could not get near them, and they have been fed ever since by the hen.

The purest article in the cheapest in the land, Dolbin's Electric Salt (made by Craig & Co., Phil.) is perfectly pure, snow-white, and preserves clothes washed with it. Be sure and try it.

When an editor retires from the London Times he is made a baronet. When an American editor retires he is made—but who ever heard of one retiring? If he goes down the ship.

The cathartics used and approved by the physicians comprising the various medical associations of the United States, and sold under the name of Parson's Purgative Pills.—*Com.*

Eminent men of science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Ferrum Syrup, a preparation of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and is the only system in which it can enter the circulation.—*Com.*

The Markets.

New York.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Dullecks..... 85 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Common to Good..... 65 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hogs—Live..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Dressed..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep—Live..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lamb..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Oxen—Shedding..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Flour—No. 2 Spring..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Wheat—No. 2 Spring..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Rye—No. 2 Spring..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Barley—Live..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Corn—Mixed Western..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Hay, per cent..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Straw, per cent..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Hops—No. 7 1/2, 25-30-35..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Pork—Mess..... 20 @ 24 1/2
Lard..... 12 @ 12 1/2
Fish—No. 1, new..... 11 @ 12 1/2
Dry Cod, per cent..... 50 @ 50 1/2
Herring, per box..... 40 @ 40
Petroleum—Crude..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Wool—California..... 20 @ 20 1/2
Taxes..... 20 @ 20 1/2
Australian..... 45 @ 45 1/2
Butter..... 20 @ 20 1/2
Western Dairy..... 18 @ 18 1/2
Pennsylvania..... 18 @ 18 1/2
Cheese—State Factory..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Wool..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Eggs—State..... 20 @ 20 1/2

Wholesale—No. 1, new..... 11 @ 12 1/2
Dry Cod, per cent..... 50 @ 50 1/2
Herring, per box..... 40 @ 40
Petroleum—Crude..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Wool—California..... 20 @ 20 1/2
Taxes..... 20 @ 20 1/2
Australian..... 45 @ 45 1/2
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Pennsylvania..... 18 @ 18 1/2
Cheese—State Factory..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Wool..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Eggs—State..... 20 @ 20 1/2

Wholesale—No. 1, new..... 11 @ 12 1/2
Dry Cod, per cent..... 50 @ 50 1/2
Herring, per box..... 40 @ 40
Petroleum—Crude..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Wool—California..... 20 @ 20 1/2
Taxes..... 20 @ 20 1/2
Australian..... 45 @ 45 1/2
Butter..... 20 @ 20 1/2
Western Dairy..... 18 @ 18 1/2
Pennsylvania..... 18 @ 18 1/2
Cheese—State Factory..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Wool..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Eggs—State..... 20 @ 20 1/2

Wholesale—No. 1, new..... 11 @ 12 1/2
Dry Cod, per cent..... 50 @ 50 1/2
Herring, per box..... 40 @ 40
Petroleum—Crude..... 10 @